Mational Republican.

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NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

Weshington, D. D. Washington, D. C.

See Communications for publication should be brieglantly written, and only upon one side of the paper.
When unsymmus they will be retilier read nor returned.
Rejected manuscript will not be returned nor preserved.

Mr. D. Davidsen is the Agent for the receipt of Advertisements and Subscriptions for this Paper, also for the Collection of Accounts. Mr. W. H. Pope is also authorized to re-

Largest legitimate morning circu-lation in the District.

WASHINGTON, MAY 20, 1879.

SENATOR CONKLING'S SPEECH.

To supply the extraordinary demand for Senator Conkling's Great Speech upon "THE and promptly filled.

3,192 votes. OMAR D. CONGER represents change the law relating to the appointment ance of sense on Conggu's side.

four ex-rebels to Congress, and it requires given by the post. We gave them briefly 117,429 Union voters, over ten times that and correctly in THE REPUBLICAN of yesnumber, to send four Union men to Congress. How is that?

difference between the men.

THE Confederate Brigadier-General PHIL Cook, of Georgia, represents 2,628 votes, and the Federal Brigadier-General GARFIELD represents 27,867 votes. There is just about that difference between the men.

in the South as he no doubt believed it promptly nominated the retiring Conwould be. The policy of apologizing for gressional Printer to be Public Printer, their treason is denounced as cowardly by and the self-same Senate that concurred the stalwart Confederates of that section. the stalwart Confederates of that section.

the difference between the men intellectually.

bound to respect.

"I SHALL find no difficulty," said the "object"-meaning the prohibition of bayonets at the polls-" which does not interfere "with the indispensable exercise of the powers of the Government under the Constitution and the laws." How long will derer. the Bourbons in Congress hesitate to accept
this honest, straightforward, and manly
and indefensible calumny we desire briefly
and indefensible calumny we desire briefly
into the United States Circuit Court for take the President at his word and re-enact the anti-posse comitatus act without delay?

sistency of the many in the present Demo-HAYES has abandoned and repudiated his pledges to act only as a non-partisin Presi- crats dare not father such a child. dent, the President of all the people, and all that sort of thing. Why, bless you, this is exactly what he is doing-keeping those pledges. And in keeping them he is compelled to veto your violent partisan legislation. In other words, he does not intend to agree to tear down all the barriers against fraud for the benefit of the Democracy, nor does he propose that a red-handed minority of fraudulently-elected Congressmen shall be permitted to revive the C. S. A. under the flag of the U.S. A.

THE policy of restricting Federal supervision at the polls to the judicial branch of intent upon further restrictions they would be able to come to some agreement with him and adjourn without further delay. This is the sensible view of the situation which is accepted by the intelligent masses the more prevalent does this belief become.

THE Milwaukee Scatinel very shrewdly suggests that a vetoing President is likely to have more honor than an approving one in these days of reckless partisan legislation, and vetoes, if they are plentiful, will carry a man back into the White House more certainly than anything else. The Scutinel adds, with equal truth, that "vetoes have been too few as to National and State leg-" islation," all of which goes to show that Mr. BECK's appreciation of "HAYES' vetoes' as "cheap" commodities is not thoroughly in accord with the public sentiment of the country as evolved in the lights which not long ago led the Seatinet to look with favor upon the policy of Conciliation. In fact, these extreme Bourbon measures, and the consequent vetoes with which they are being followed, have the effect to Stalwartize the entire country, as it were.

In endeavoring to deprive the National Democrats in Congress should remember that the law on this subject was first enacted by a Democratic Congress, and it has met the approval and received the support of The Republican party. Among those who approval and received the support of the Raum, and which was published in Friday's them little did he imagine that in future Franklin, Philadelphia; Philadelph

such men as Marnson, Jackson, Weester, Chay, Benton, and even Calhour, in his embarrassment to the enforcement of the carlier days; and, though the latter after-ward changed his opinious, yet he admitted from the institution of numerous unjust the collection of its revenue in the State of that, if the right existed at all, it may be "criminal prosecutions in the State courts South Carolina, where the attempt to pre-extended to criminal as well as civil cases." "against the officers of the United States by "vent the Federal Government from collect-In their attempt to repeal this law the Democrats cannot defend their action by alleging that this is one of the war measures which must be wiped from the statute book, as it has been there for over sixty venus.

PLUNDER AND SLANDER. The enormous frauds committed under the CLAPP regime, which led a Republican Senate to unite in the abolition of his office in order to get rid of him, and which caused the House of Representatives to call upon the criminal authorities of the District to bring him before the grand jury for indictment, will justify every honest member of Congress in voting for the Knorr bill.— μ ost. On perusing the above tissue of falsehood,

without a scintilla of truth to relieve it, we are led to concur with SHARSPEARE in the opinion that liars are "past all shame-so past all truth." The extract which we serious allegations, which are either true or false. If true, let the evidence of their EXTRA SESSION OF 1879; WHAT IT truth be produced. If false, let the libeler National Republican Printing Company has of a neighbor. We therefore challenge the printed a large edition thereof in pamphlet proof, and will await its forthcoming for a form, convenient for public distribution as a few days. The utter absurdity of the state-Republican campaign document. Copies of the change of the law, is apparent on a consultation with the truth. The allegations are Counting-Room or Job Office, at the rate of not only absurd, but are wickedly and ma-\$10 per thousand. Orders respectfully solicited | licionsly false from beginning to end. To show this it is only necessary to refer to the history of the case, which can be given in JAMES H. BLOUNT, of Georgia, represents brief. A Republican Senate consented to 25,290. There is more than that preponder- of Public Printer, which would confer it upon the President, instead of the Senate, It takes only 11,461 rebel voters to send for other reasons entirely foreign to those terday morning, they having rested chiefly upon a constitutional consideration of the question. The statement that the law was THE Confederate General ROBERT BRANK changed to get rid of the then incumbent VANCE, of North Carolina, represents 2,894 is shown to be absolutely and unequivovotes. The Federal Colonel MARK H. DUN- cally false so far as the action of the Senate NELL represents 32,354 votes. Hardly the was involved. It is of record, and we appeal to that record in full justification of this statement. When the law took effect, and the office of Congressional Printer had become functus officio, had it been passed to get rid of the then incumbent he would have disappeared from the scene under its BEN HILL's last speech is not so popular so make the record. The President

THE Confederate Brigadier-General Wil.- in that office. So much for that shameless LIAM HENRY FORNEY represents 2,747 lie. Now for that one which states that the votes. George M. Robeson represents House of Representatives called upon the diction of a State court a citizen of the 31,018. The difference in votes about gauges criminal authorities to bring Mr. CLAPP be- State indicted for an offense at common REPUBLICAN. His familiar knowledge of the is equally false. The record of the case, as law which his party is endeavoring to re-Is the United States a nation? The Con- then made up by the most malignant Demfederate Congress answers this question ocratic persecutors and traducers, does not with which a party may be charged is an enviable reputation as one of the most successwith a most emphatic no! and proceeds to show anything worse than that VANCE and offense against her laws, the person accused declare that the General Government has SINGLETON, on ex parte, and much of it no rights that the State governments are perjured testimony, recommended that authority and laws of the United States. criminal proceedings be instituted against Mr. CLAPP. That recommendation was referred to the Judi-President in his last veto, "in concurring in carry Committee of the House, and, after mature consideration of the proofs, the case is removed.

"any additional legislation limited to that after mature consideration of the proofs, the carry committee of the Judicase was laughed out of court, as we are credibly informed, and which is no doubt

cept upon the tongue and pen of the slanto remark that the KNOTT bill, if it has no hibit bayonets at the polls, why don't they stronger reason for existing than that found the core. Its public advocate is enough to THE most amusing and impudent incon- stamp it with infamy as a base fabrication of all that is corrupt and reprehensible. It eratic attitude is the charge that President ought to die in committee, but if allowed to come forth, death awaits it. The Demo-

THE REVIVAL OF NULLIFICATION. Among the measures attempted by the Democrats in Congress for the purpose of limiting the national authority is the bill now pending in the House by which it is proposed among other things to repeal those provisions of the Federal statutes which provide for the removal to United States courts of all criminal prosecutions begun in color of its authority and its laws, by rement for acts done while in discharge of the Government is agreed to by President of the authority and laws of the United part of the national prerogative, and in their HAYES. What more do the Democrats in States, is charged with an offense in any attempt to deprive the National Government Congress want? Certainly if they are not State court, and that person before trial al- of this right the Democrats in Congress are

in pursuance of those laws, then that per- it, even by the Democratic party. For over of our people, and which leads to the belief Court, and there tried, in order to deter- The first legislation by Congress in this conthat under the cover of their cries for bogus mine whether or not such person was justi- nection was in 1815, during the war with repeals the Bourbons intend to establish fied in the performance of the act with Great Britain. The foreign policy of the practical Nullification the country over; which he is charged. If the Confederates Government during that war was exceedand the longer Congress remains in session in Congress succeed in taking away from ingly injurious to the commercial interests the General Government the right to ex- of the New England States, and consetios. repugnant to the constitution, may arrest brated Virginia resolutions of 1799, declara-

laws of the United States,"

feat the object of these numerous unjust criminal prosecutions to which Commissioner RAUM refers by causing them to be the present time the right of Federal removed to the United States courts, officers to remove from State to Federal There is no doubt that in nearly every instance those prosecutions were instituted under the color of office, has remained a at the instance of violators of the revenue part of the law of the land. In fact, laws in order to deter the revenue officers when the force bill was under considerafrom vigorously performing their duties, tion the chairman of the Judiciary Commake from "the jobber's own," contains some In South Carolina recently a deputy collector of internal revenue was indicted in a mittee were of the opinion that the provis-State court for larceny, because he had jons of the act relating to the removal of seized some tobacco which was improperly "TEACHES AND WHAT IT MEANS," the be punished for his shameless defamation stamped. But for the removal of his case to the United States court this officer would, without doubt, have been convicted and punished, and the consequence would have been that revenue offenders in that locality could have safely defied the reveane laws, as no one would have ventured have again renewed their attempt, confining

to enforce them. In the debate in the House last Thursday upon the bill in question Mr. McLANE, a inal prosecutions, leaving the law untouched Democratic member from Maryland, argued so far as it relates to civil causes. But as that because the United States courts had Judge ORTH, in his excellent speech in the no common law jurisdiction, it was there- House against the repeal, suggested, it is fore "a monstrous proposition" to contend far more important, so far as the great inthat the Federal court could take out of the terests of this Government are concerned, jurisdiction of a State court a citizen of the that the right to transfer criminal causes State, indicted for an offense at the common court. Mr. McLane misunderstands the stituting a civil suit against them, but the Federal Government has a right to take performing those duties by arrest, indictfrom a State the power to try a citizen of ment, and conviction on a criminal charge; that State, indicted in her courts, for an and in certain localities, where the revenue offense at common law; but it is claimed laws are considered as very oppressive and and laws of the United States, who

legitimate effects. But history did not then compelled him to perform. If morely dices convictions are sure to follow, unless accusing an officer of a common law offense is sufficient to deprive the Federal court of States courts. A few such convictions in jurisdiction in the case, then it becomes im- those localities would soon drive every rev-States in any locality where that law may this reason it is absolutely necessary. be obnoxious. Mr. McLane, in asserting that the effect of the present law is to permit the Federal court to take from the jurislaw, forgets that in cases arising under the advertising constituency of Washington and alleges that it is an act done under the Now that he has returned to the business in It is to try this question and to decide between the State and the officer of the United States for an act done while in discharge an offense against the laws of a State must be subordinated to the true, as nothing further was heard of it ex. more important question whether or not it was an act done under color of the authority and law of the United States, and whenever trial in order that it may be there deterin slander and falsehood, must be rotten to United States, he was justified in performmined whether or not, under the laws of the passing the law which it is now sought to the goorrillas near Rolla, Mo.; eighty-six the Constitution, which vests the judicial power of the United States "in one Supreme Court and in such inferior courts as Congress may from time to time ordain and establish," and which extends this power "to all cases in law or equity aris-

ing under the Constitution and the laws of the United States." The right of the Federal Government to intervene in behalf of persons acting under State courts against officers of the Govern- moving from the State courts to its own courts all eases, civil or criminal, against their duty. Under the existing laws, which such persons for acts done while discharging it is now proposed by the Democrats to re- their duties, has, from the foundation of the peal, whenever a person acting under color Government, been recognized as a substantial leges that the act with which he is charged | seeking to take away from the Government was done by virtue of that authority and powers which were never before denied to son is entitled to have his case removed sixty years Congress has asserted and mainfrom the State to the United States Circuit tained this right by legislative enactments. amine by its own judicial machinery quently the various acts of Congress restrictcases made against its officers while ing their commerce were bitterly opposed and acting under color of its authority frequently violated, in consequence of which and its laws, then the United States will Congress found it necessary to pass the have no power to protect its officers in the "non-intercourse act," the eighth section of enforcement of its laws, and will be at the which provided for the removal from the complete mercy of any State to whom any State courts of criminal prosecutions against law of the United States may be obnoxious. officers of the Government, &c. Shortly af-The carrier of the mail, the collector of the terits approval by the President peace was revenue, the marshal of a district, the re- declared and this act, which was to be in cruiting officer, the supervisor of election, force during the continuance of the war may all be inhibited by a State under the only, expired by limitation. That portion, most severe penalties from the performance however, in relation to the removal of of their respective duties, and the National causes was deemed of sufficient importance Government will be unable to protect or to be re-enacted, and it was approved March shield them from criminal prosecution in a 3, 1815, and was continued in force from State court for the performance of those du- time to time until 1822. The acts referred The agents of a State, alleging to were passed during the administration of the authority of a law void in itself, because President Madison, the author of the celethe execution of any law in the United tory of State Rights, and who has always States by simply indicting in a State court been regarded as the father of that school those who may be engaged in enforcing that of politics. They were approved by him Government of the power to protect its law. It is useless to say there is no such and, as administration measures, received officers by removing criminal prosecutions danger. Such a state of affairs exist at this in both Houses of Congress the support of begun against them in State courts, the very moment in certain sections of the the Democratic, or, as it was then called, Democrats in Congress should remember Union. In a report to the Secretary of the Republican party. Among those who

vent the Federal Government from collectviolators of the internal revenue laws and their friends. Especially has this been the this measure in 1833 as a part of the force case in North Carolina, South Carolina, and | bill, its enactment having been recom-Tennessee, where in some instances the member by President Jackson in a special State officers and even judges on the bench | message. During its passage through Conhave lent the weight of their influence to gress this particular feature of the force weaken the authority of the officers and | bill received the support of DANIEL WEB-STER, who, in course of the debate, said As the law now stands on the statute he "thought this the most important probook the Government has been able to de- "vision of the whole bill as respects the protection of Federal officers."

From the passage of that act up courts suits or prosecutions for acts done suits or prosecutions against Federal officers ought to be engrafted on our judiciary system; and so it has been without any attempt to repeal it until the House passed under the control of the Democracy, who made an abortive attempt to do so in the last Congress, but without success. They themselves, however, this time to that part of the law authorizing the removal of crimshould be preserved than mere civil suits. law, and then try him in the United States Officers are not apt to be deterred from court under the indictment in the State the performance of their duties by inquestion at issue. It is not claimed that they can be effectually prevented from that the Federal Government has a right to the revenue officers are very obnoxious, it is take from any State one of its officers, or a very common occurrence for grand juries, any other person acting under the authority partaking of the feelings of the rest of the community, to indict revenue officers for asnecused of an act which his sault and battery, trespass, &c. Left to the obligation toward the United States mercy of petit juries with the same prejusuch cases can be removed to the United possible to enforce any law of the United enue officer away from that locality. For

WILLIAM H. POPE, ESQ. The name of this well-known gentleman has

again been placed upon the list of employees in the Business Department of THE NATIONAL munity have combined to secure for him an ful solicitors of advertising in this District. which he has spent a greater portion of his years of manhood, and to the service of this journal, into which he entered at its very foundation, we bespeak for him a renewal of the kind consideration his old friends were accustomed to extend to him in former days.

WAR ANNIVERSARIES.

North Carolina secoded, Governor Magoffin, of Kentucky, announces that Kentucky will remain neutral.

May 20-Edward Stanley appointed Miliing the act with which he is charged by the tary Governor of North Carolina. A train of State. In exercising this power, and in seventeen wagons captured and destroyed by passing the law which it is now sought to the guerrina heat the scope of mules were carried off. Tucson, Arizona, occupied, Congress acted within the scope of mules were carried off. Tucson, Arizona, occupied without opposition, Rebel pickets 1863.

1863.

May 20—Affair at Pogue's Run, Ind. A large mass-meeting was held at Indianapolis. Such were the intimations received at head-quarters of the character and disposition of some of those to be present that the avenues leading to headquarters and the arsenals were heavily guarded. In the evening, as they were leaving, fire-arms were discharged into the city from all the trains. They were immediately stopped and searched. About 600 revolvers were taken. They were then allowed to depart. General Grant captured the outer works at Vicksburg with fifty-seven pieces of artillery and a large number of prisoners. Confederate navy-yard and works at Yazoo artillery and a large number of prisoners. Confederate navy-yard and works at Yazoo City, together with three large steamers, a powerful ram 310 feet long and 70 seet beam, destroyed by Admiral Porter. The value of property destroyed was about \$200,000. Fight at Fort Gibson, Ark., between the advance of Price's army, under Steele, Cooper, and McIntosh, and the Union forces under Colonel Phillips. The rebels were driven back with great loss; Union loss thirty killed.

1864. MAY 20-The movement of the Federal army from Spottsylvania toward the North Anna began to-day. A feeble attack was made on the Sixth Corps just before morning, and on the way several columns encountered the enc my's cavalry. The march was rapid and reg-ular, the several corps being so moved as to be always ready for battle. The robel force, after always resny for battle. The role force, after retreating from Resaca and Kingston, Ga., took up a strong position at Alatuna Pass, which offered an almost insurmountable barrier to a direct advance upon Atlanta. General Sherman therefore resorted to a flank movement and moved his army toward Dallas, about fifteen miles southwest of Alatuna Pass.

PERSONAL.

S. K. BRICK, of Philadelphia, is at the St. James J. Campuell, banker, and wife, of New York, are at Willard's.

H. E. HARDIN, of California, arrived at the St. GASTON L. FENARDONT, of Paris, is sojourning at he Riggs House.

J. B. REDFIELD, U. S. N., and wife are stopping at the Ebblit House. REV. E. H. YOU'M, of Bloomsburg, Pa., is a guest

at the Metropolitan.

Mm. Minhs, chief cashier of the Arlington Hotel, is improving in health.

SENATOR J. R. McPhenson, of New Jersey, has arrived at the Arlington.

GEMERAL GEORGE B. WHIGHT, of Indianapolis, is booked at the Arlington. SOORED AT THE STATE OF THE STAT

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER W. C. WISE, U. S. N., ia nchored at the Ebbitt House.

nchored at the Ebbitt House.

W. E. Booname and the Misses Wilkes, of New York, are stopping at Wormley's.

LIEUTERANT-COMMANDER G. H. WADLEIGH, C. S.

I., has rooms at the Ebbitt House. APTAIN I. McSiowan, United States Revenue

wife, Louisville, Ky., and R. H. Beman, Norfolk, Ya., registered at the St. James yesterday. Dr. P. H. Ballancine, United States Marine Ros-pital Service, was among the arrivals at the Robitt House yesterday. House yesterday.

Ghartes E. Ermay, of New York; Mr. and Mrs Shenstone, and John A. Gano, Chicinnati, are registered at the Riggs House.

Samuel Moore and wife, Laneaster, Pa.; George Fithian, New Jersey; Br. D. Wilson, wife and mother, Boston; John H. Haines and wife, 6 New Hampshire; W. Lockard, San Francisco, and J. H. Morgan and wife, Knoxville, Tenn., registered at the Metropolitan resterday. at the Metropolitan resterday.

J. Wikishan, G. A. Hobart, H. T. Nichols, and W. T. Knapp, of New York: J. C. Smith, of Philadelphia: J. H. Reese and wife, of Ohio; W. S. Miller, of Fitiaburg; R. H. Daniel, of New Orleans: John English and wife, of Brooglyn, and J. H. Booker, of Chicago, arrived at Willard's yesterlay.

AMUSEMENTS.

Summer Theatre Comique.

The summer season opened at the Theatre Comique last night with a bill which promises well Comique last night with a bill which promises well for the season. The company is large and embraces a score of fine specialty artists. Jake Budd, John Robinson, and others of the regular company are enlisted in the production of some amusing sketches.

We request all mothers to stop using landanum for their babies, and use Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup, a good medicine. It contains nothing injurious.

DIED.

FORES -On the morning of the 17th inst, at his coldence in this city, Enson Pones, in the 67th year residence in this city, Enson Follow, the community of his age,
In the death of Mr. Edson Palses the community regrets the loss of a most estimable citizen. He was a man of singularly pure mind and high character, of the scholarly attainments, and of a useful and biame the scholarly attainments, and of a useful and biame. His remains were taken to Gleno's Falls, N. Y., for final interment.

HENRY LEE'S SONS. UNDERTAKERS 522 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE N. W. Branch Offices. [304 Pennsylvania avenue S. R. 488 Maryland av. S. W. mohi

UNDERTAKER, 940 F Street Northwest.

W. R. SPEARE,

Everything strictly first class and on the most reasonable terms. fe10

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR CONSTRUCTING OUTLET
SECTION OF BOUNDARY STREET INTERCEPTING SEWER.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
WASHINGTON, May 15, 1879.

By direction of the Board of Commissioners, scaled
proposals will be received at this office until 12 o clock
in, on Thursday, May 25, 1879, for constructing the outtel santha of Boundary street intercepting sewer between Fourteenth street and Eastern Branch northmast.

tween Fourteents street and Eastern Branch northusal.

Hinnk forms of proposals and specifications may be
obtained from this office, together with the necessary
information, upon application therefor, and bids upon
these forms will allow be considered. Plans and profile may be seen at this office.

The right is reserved to relect from any failing
contradict known as such on the records of the District of Columbia since July 1, 1878.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids or
parts of bids.

Major Engineer U. S. A.,
myl7 Engineer Commissioner D. C.

PROPOSALS FOR COALS.

my IT Engineer Commissioner D. C.

PROPOSALS FOR COALS

GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSAME.

NEAR WASHINGTON. B. C., May IS, 1879.

Sealed proposus are myited until noon of SATUR-DAY. Miscoposus are myited until noon of Saturday. Miscoposus of 2289 pounds each, of subtractic coal, rames size with miscoposus and four hundred (1909) tons, a Carlo be delivered in bosts alongside of the Hospital wharf, or in cars upon the wharf, the delivery to commence on or about July I, 1879, and to be continued, at the rate of not less than four hundred (400) tons a week, mill the whole quantity advertised for is delivered. The coal will be received in ariet accordance with the act of Congress approved July I, 1870.

Payments of interly (30) per cent, of the amount due for coal received each week will be made, and the ten (30) per cent, withind will be paid when the full quantity of coal as above will be considered unless the true amns on the coal as above will be considered unless the true amns on the furnish it is known in the master the folder proposes to furnish, shown in the master leader proposes to furnish to known in the master the folder proposes to furnish to known in the ward quantity and description of coal that he agrees to furnish. Offers will be received from the same person, or commany, to furnish either bituminous or anthractic coal alone, or both kinds of coal. Bids will be considered binding till the ist of June, 1879, and the right is distinctly reserved to reject all, or any, of the offers made, it, in the judgment of the Superintendent, the public interests required, or to buy the coal in open market at the expense of any contractor fail

DROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF.

Pertinent Extracts from the Chronology of the Reballion.

1861.

May 20—By order of the Government United States marshals seized the records of the telegraph offices throughout the North.

North Carolina secoded. Governor Magoffin,

July 1 to December 31, 1879.

States Army, for issue to troops at this post, from July 1 to December 31, 1879.

Separate proposals will also be received for furnishing such choice and other cuts of Fresh Meats—Beef, Mutton, Veal, &c.,—as may be required by the officers and their families.

Bidders will specify in their proposals the price per pound for which they will furnish the Beef from their stalls.

Further information as to quality of Beef, &c., will be furnished on application to F. C. GRUGAN, myl4 lst Lt. 2d Cav. A. A. C. S.

DROPOSALS FOR RATIONS.

QUARTERNASTER'S OFFICE,

U. S. MARINE CORTS,

WASHINGTON, ADRIL 23, 1879.

Scaled proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clook moon of TURSDAY, the 19th day of June next, for furnishing rations to the United States Marines, at one or more of the following stations, from 1st July, 1879, to 30th June, 1889: Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

Charlestown, Massachusetts,

Brooklyn, New York.

League Island, near Philadelphia, Pa,

Washington, District of Columbia,
Gosport, near Norfolk, Virginia.

Annapolis, Maryland.

Mare Island, California.

Specifications, with blank proposals, can be obtained upon application at any of the stations named, or at the offices of the Quartermasters, Washington, D. C., and Assistant Quartermasters, 225

South Ecourts stress Philadelphia, Pa, and St Breat

med, or at the omices of the quartermaster, washington, b. C., and Assistant Quartermasters, 225 ath Fourth street, Philadelphia, Pa., and 50 Broad cel, New York.
Toposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Rans," and addressed to the undersigned. W. B. BLACK. Major and Quarter

GREAT SALE OF



CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES

Pifty Coaches like above cut, Double Springs from and back, regular price, \$10, reduced to \$6.75. Sevent, other styles at prices from \$1.75 to \$23 each. The Lon don Style, the newest and best, at \$17, \$18, and \$22. Each coach guaranteed for one year.

National Toy Co., W. S. SAMMONS), No. 439 Seventh street CLARET.

St. JULIEN-A rich, soft, pleasant-flavored win MARGAUX-Has fine flavor, body, and delica

MEDOC-Possessing unusual body, rich ruby color, Sv. ESTEPHE-Extra fine flavored; a very choice HUNGARIAN WINES. REED'S SONS, BUDAI CREAM

1216 F STREET NORTHWEST. WILLIAM B. ENTWISLE,
Corner Fenna. avenue and Twelfth street PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS,

FANCY AND TOTLET ARTICLES. SPONGER, BRUSHES, SOAPS, PERFUMERY, &c. PHYSICIANS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED. 100-17

MEDICINES

PROPOSALS. DROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Scaled proposals will be received at this Department in the Proposals will be received at this Department in the Proposals of the Interior of the Department of the Interior in the Proposals, showing the Items of Proposals, showing the Items estimated quantities required together with circletting thereto, will be furnished on applicational Distriction.

stating thereto, will be furnished on applications in his Department.

Proposals must be addressed to the Secretary of the interior and indexed "Proposals for Stationery."

No contract will be awarded under this advertisement until an appropriation shall have been made by congress for the purchase of the stationery 7-squired, my19

C. SCHURZ, Secretary.

Congress for the purchase of the authorery required.

my19

C. SCHURZ, Secrelary.

PROPOSALS FOR FUEL, FORAGE, AND
STRAW.

DEPOT QUARTERMANTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May S. 1879.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, addressed to
the undersigned, will be received at this office until 12 ofcock, noon, TUESDAY, JUNE 2, 1879, at
which time and place they will be opened in the
presence of bidders for furnishing and delivering,
as required during the fiscal year commencing July
1, 1879, and ending June 30, 1880, at the various
offices and officers' quarters, in this city and Georgetown, D. C., and at Fort Whipple, Va., about 200
cords Oak Wood, sawed and split; 100 cords of Oak
Wood in the stick; 200 cords Pline Kindling Wood,
sawed and split; 300 cords Pline Kindling Wood,
sawed and split; 300 cords Pline Kindling Wood,
sawed and split; 300 cords Pline Wood in the stick;
2,400 tons White Ash Coal; 400 tons Red-Ash Coal;
150 tons Lykens Valley Coal, of size as may be called
for, free from slate, dust, or dirt, and 20 tons of Bituminous Lump Coal, All of the wood and coal to
be of first-class merchantable quality; coal to
weigh 2,240 pounds to the ton.

The lowest aggregate bid for the wood or coal, or
both, will be entertained. Also for furnishing and
delivering during the same period all the Corn,
Oats, May, and Rye Biraw required at the various
corrais and officers' quarters, in this city and
Georgetown, D. C.; Soldiers' Home, D. C., and Fort
Whippie, Va.

One copy of this advertisement must be securely
attached to each triplicate proposal and be mentioned therein as comprising part of it.

Banks for proposals and circulars, stating the
kind and estimated quantitles required at each
post or place, and giving full instructions as to manner of bidding, and conditions to be observed by
bidders, and terms of contract and payment, will
be furnished on application to this office.

One copy of circular must be securely attached
to each triplicate proposal and be mentioned there
in as comprising part of it.

T

The successful hidder will be required to enter into a written contract with the United States, with good and approved security, in the sum of five thousand dollars, within ten days after being notified of the acceptance of his proposal.

Proposals must be inclosed in scaled envelopes, marked "Proposals for Fuel" and "Proposals for Fuel" and "Proposals for Fuel" and the undersigned.

signed.

The United States reserves the right to reject any or all proposals and these proposals are invited under provision that appropriation shall be made for the supplies by Congress. If otherwise, the Government will not accept any bid nor enter into ornment will not accept any but a contract.

A preference will be given to articles of domestic production, conditions of price and quality being equal.

A. F. ROCKWELL.

Depot Quarmaster. mayl3 Depot Quarmaster.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIAL.

OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC PRINTER,
WASHINGTON, May 7, 1873.
Proposals for "material" for use of the flower ment
Printing-Office for fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, will
be received at this office until 10 o'clock a. m., June 4,
1879. Schedules and information furnished on application to JOHN D, DEFREES, Public Printer,
mystawaw
Washington, D, C.

Scaled proposals will be received at this office until 2 o'clock on the 20th of May for supplying such quantities of Fresh Beef and Vegetables, Frash Bread and for backing Navy Bread as may be required at the Navy-Yard and station at Washington, D. C., during the fiscal year ending June 20, 1800.

The first form of offer and all measures procured at the control of the control of

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, May 8, 1879.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock m. on THURSDAY JUNE 19, 1879, for furnishing STATIONERY for the Post-Office Department for one year from July 1 1879.
Blank forms of proposals, showing the items and the proposals. estimated quantities required, together with circular relating thereto, will be furnished on application to this Department.

Proposals should be addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster-General, and indexed "Proposals for Stationery,"

1), M. KEV

MAIL LETTINGS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 10, 1879.

Proposals will be received at the contract office this Department until 3 p. m. of JULY 10, 1879, for car rying the mails of the United States upon the route and according to the schedule of arrival and depart ure specified by the Department, in the State of Vir ginia, from October 1, 1979, to June 30, 1881. List of routes, with schedules of arrivals and departures, in

structions to bidders, with forms for contracts and bonds, and all other necessary information, will b furnished upon application to the Second Assistan

D. M. KEY,

Postmaster-General. DROPOSALS FOR FUEL.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
U.S. MARINE CORFS,
WASHINGTON, April 25, 1879.
Scaled proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon of THURSDAY, the 12th day of June next, for supplying wood and coal to the United States Marines, at one or more of the following stations, from 1st July, 1879, to 39th June, 1889: Tons of Cords o

including guard at Navai Magazine 200 225
Annapolis, blaryland 200 26
Annapolis, blaryland 200 80
Gesport, near Norfolk, Va. 60 89
Mare Island, California 100 80
(With the privilege of increasing the quantities one-diluted).

Specifications, with blank proposals, can be obtained upon application at any of the stations named, or at the offices of the Quartermaster, Washington, D. C. Assistant Quartermasters, 225 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, Pa., and 50 Broad street, New York. Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals Fuel," and addressed to the undersigned.

M. B. SLACK, ap28 Major and Quartermaster

PIANOS.

GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANOS. THE BEST MADE.

THEATRICAL AND SHOW PRINTING

AT EASTERN PRICES.
REPUBLICAN JOB-ROOMP,

SHORT AND CHEAP.

Advertisements under headings Wanted, Boarding For Rent, and For Sale inserted in this column at the following low rates: OUR LINES ((wenty-eight words or less), for the

WANTED.

A N OPPORTUNITY is offered to
A LAD FROM IS TO IS YEARS OF AGE who wishes to learn a mercantile business in a first-class establishment. Must not be airaid to work.

Address MERCHANT, this office, is own bandwriting, with reference and residence. my20-31 WANTED-A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAthe white lady as cook in a private family or restaurant; would take charge of a laundry; no ob-jection to leaving the city; best reference. Address 1125 Eighth street northwest. my:933

BOARDING.

BOARDING.
No. 906 Fourteenth street perthwest, opposite Frankin Square.

4 VENUE NORTH 476 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE NORTH ROCK, From \$4 to 100 per week; transient, \$1.50 per day; baths and gos. MUS. A. HOWARD. No connection with the Houserd House

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT-ONE NEW HOUSE; AND FOR aside on time, two new Houses, of eight and two rooms, near depot; land with each. WILLS FORBES, Falls Church, Va.

FOR RENT-CALL AND SEE OUR LIST OF property for rent. JOHN SHIFRMAN & CO., 1921-19.

GRAN'T'S ROW

FOR RENT.

The elegant residences on East Capitol street, one square from the Capitol grounds, known as Grant's Row, having been residend to my possession by the supreme Court of this District, I now offer them for rent, to Brat-class tenants only, for a term of three years. years.

This is the finest block of dwelling bouses in Washington, having cost over \$20,000, each house containing fifteen rooms, three bath-rooms, and all the modern improvements.

There are extensive yards in front and rear, embellished with shrubbery, foundains, &c. A large and well arranged stable is attached to each house.

This is an succumised opportunity to secure a first-class dwelling at low rank.

Application may be made at 225 A street southeast or at 212 East Capitol street.

A, GRANT.

A RARE BUSINESS CHANCE—FOR SALE—
venue, between sixth and Seventh streets northwest; this is one of the oldest and best established stands in the city, doing a large, due bestiess; will sell the fixtures, teams, stock on hand, and the ground, which his a frontage of 38 feet. Apply to THOS. B. PENICKS, on the premises. FOR SALE—CALL, AND SEE OUR LIST OF property for sale. JOHN SHERMAN & CO. St. Cloud fluiding. Real estate and loans. Stilly

PERSONAL.

\$5,000 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED OR UNpropagable in monthly payments. 20,00 feet of
Ground for sale at late auction prices on five or ten
years time, with terms to self, fronting southeast,
on New Hampahre avenue, between N street and
Circle, one square west of British Minister's. rele, one square west of lifthish Minister's.
J. W. STARR,
Morthesst cor. 15th st. and New York ave.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 8, 1879.

ASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 3, 1879.

This is to certify that we—Winfield S. Jenks and Levi Woodbury—inve formed a limited partnership, under the mame and style of W. S. JENKS & CO., 10 transact a general STOVE, TINWARE, AND HOUSEFURNISHING BUSINESS.

Winfield S. Jenks is the general and Levi Woodbury the special partner, both residents of the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia. Levi Woodbury has contributed the sum of three thousand (4,09) dollars to the common stock. The partnership is to commence on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1878, and terminate on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1878.

[M. S. JENKS S. SEAL].

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. W. W. JOHNSTON

HIS OFFICE AND RESIDENCE
TO 140 II STREET,
Corner Fourteenth and H streams northwest.

OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS. The last half of the general taxes for the year ending Jame 20, 1879, is due and payable in the month of May, The penalty of 2 per cent per month will commence on this last half of tax on the last day of June, 1876.

Parties intending payment are advised to avoid the pressure of the last days of the month. All real estate upon which the taxes remain numbed will be advertised for sate in the most hof July, 1879, myll 121.

OFFICE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN Printing and Publishing Company, May 5, 1872. A meeting of the stockholders of the National Republican Printing and Publishing Company, will be held at the office of the company, on TUESDAY, May 27, 1879, at 11 o'clock a, m., to vote upon a proposition to reduce the capital stock of issue to company.

A. M. CLAPP.
O. E. BABCOCK.
L. A. BARTLETT,
H. H. CLAPP.
L. CLEPHANE,
Trustees HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES, PONITS

Extract Humphrey's Specifics and all kinds
of Parent Medicines, sold at Coughilit's, Masonic

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS AC-lin's Temple Drug Store, corner F and Nin's treots, DATE OF THE STATE MONEY TO LOAN, IN SUMS TO SUIT.

ON WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, &c. P. WALLACH'S LOAN OFFICE.

1417 Pennsylvania Avenue Northwest. Near Willard's Hotel. J. F. McKENNEY,

427 Ninth Street Northwest, ALL KINDS OF

SEWING MACHINES Call and examine the New Wilson Oscil-

ating Shuttle Sewing Machine.

PROFESSIONAL. D. B. BOSWORTH, 918 E. STREET N. W., IS THE most skillful and the only Scientific Medical Electrician ever in this city. All nervous and chronic diseases positively cared. Fernie diseases a specialty, Refers to Senators D. W. Vouchees, Indiana: J. J. Patterson, S. C.; Sanuel Norment, Washington, D. C., and others. Consultation free. A competent and thoroughly qualified lady assistant to attend to indicate notificial to the control of the

GEORGE B. WELCH, DENTIST, 219 Four-and-a-Half street.

Dentistry in all its branches. Ten years' perfect toress with nitrous oxide gas. DR. A. H. TAYLOR,

SURGEON DENTIST.

SIE P STREET, OPPOSITE PATENT OFFICE.
Beautiful sets of leath at 85 teeth filled, 50 cents extracting, 50 cents.

IIOWLAND DENTAL.

Association, 211 Four-anti-a-half street, three districtions. 50 cents extracting for the set of the se

FELIX DESPOSSE'S FRENCH BAKERY.

(Entablished 1858).

20 YEARS OF INCREASING SUCCESS.
FELLY DESPOSSIZ.

20 Well-known and only real French baker in Washclon (formerly of Nineteenth street), has permantly located at No. 2021 H street, between Twentieth
dTwenty-first atracts, near Frenchlyvania avounce,
ters in continues, as heretofore, to make French
d American broad of the very best quality. French
said a speciality. Vienna rolls to order.
N. R.—French Bread is recommended for persons of
leaste health, expecially for those suffering from
speppia. Heware of imitations.

MACCOCKS RESTAURANT HANCOCK'S RESTAURANT

Old Curiosity Shop.

ESTABLISHED 1840. 1234 Pennsylvania avenua